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In this article we have tried to present a full catalogue of all known and recently found written monuments with a brief description of their condition, preservation, and also a map of locations of monuments in Mongolia. There are 77 monuments in total, as of 2009.

It is necessary to comprehend the amount of effort needed to create an open-air museum, carry out actions on preservation and restoration of all known funeral complexes, organize international exhibitions, symposiums and conferences, publish full-color albums, catalogues, etc.

In such conditions it is necessary to take urgent measures to preserve valuable monuments in Mongolia and place them in museums.

V. M. Lemskaya. Verbal systems in Chulym Turkic dialects: temporal forms	19
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The first part of the article surveys the existing publications on the TAM system of the Chulym Turkic dialects by A. P. Dulzon, R. M. Biryukovich, G. D. S. Anderson and K. D. Harrison, and Y.-S. Li et al. Then, based on the field and archive materials, it considers auxiliary elements expressing TAM characteristics in the Chulym Turkic sub-dialects.

The author analyzes the examples with the so-called simple and compound verbal predicates and concludes that there are differences in the systems of the simple and analytical tense forms in the Lower Chulym and the Middle Chulym dialects. In the Yezhi sub-dialect of the Lower Chulym dialect there are forms of the past tense on $-(G)A(n)$, the future tense on $-LXK$, future optative on $-GAj$, the present tense on $-Adl$, $-(lp)jA(T)$, $-Ar$. In the Tatal sub-dialect of the Middle Chulym dialect there are forms of the past tense on $-(G)A(n)$, past indirective on $-(lp)tlr$, the future tense on $-LXK$, future optative on $-GAč$, the present tense on $-Adl$, $-(l)B(l)l(X)$, $-(lp)tlr$. In the Melet sub-dialect of the Middle Chulym dialect there are forms of the past tense on $-(G)A(n)$, the future tense on $-LXK$, future optative on $-GAč$, and the present tense on $-Adl$, $-(l)B(l)l(X)$, $-(lp)tlr$.

In conclusion the author states perspectives for further research, i.e. a more profound investigation of verbs that form aspect and aktionsart constructions.

S. A. Maksimov. Expressing the concept for 'skull, brainpan' in the dialects of the Udmurt language	37
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In a number of Uralic languages one of the two strategies for naming skull is used: head + bone or head + container: basket, bucket, cup. In other languages, however, both strategies coexist. It appears that the strategy head + bone should be reconstructed for proto-Uralic, and the strategy (head) + container emerges later, in the proto-Finno-Ugric.

E. M. Napol'nova. Cyclic natural phenomena in the Turkish linguistic worldview.....	48
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The modern Turkish language reflects the history of gradual shift in categorization of the concepts for the parts of the day and of the year. This shift was triggered by the fundamental changes in natural conditions, economic practice, and cultural and religious background in the region inhabited by Turkish speakers. Primary Old Turkic binary oppositions "the dark time of the day — the light time of the day" and "the cold part of the year — the warm part of the year" have given the way for more elaborated systems, which demonstrate certain differences from European and Russian categorizations.

E. L. Rudnitskaya, Hwang Seo-Kyoung. Classifier and approximative constructions in Korean: grammatical properties and semantic characteristics	54
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The paper considers two types of quantitative constructions in Korean — classifier constructions and constructions with the meaning of approximation. A syntactic and semantic analysis of classifier constructions is sketched. A survey of grammatical means used in formation of approximation constructions is given (with derivational affixes, particles, adverbs). Synonymous grammatical means for approximation are discussed in more detail; also, grammatical and semantic parameters of quantitative words and constructions that are typologically relevant are highlighted.

M. Salo. Mordvin *t*-derivatives — the semantic equivalent for the impersonal..... 73

Настоящее исследование дает новую информацию о так называемом прибалтийско-финском одноличном (или безличном) пассиве, представляя редкий материал о почти забытом в настоящее время в мордовских, мокшанском и эрзянском, языках словообразовательном глагольном суффиксе *-t*. Примеры, собранные из большого количества фольклорного и словарного материала делятся на следующие группы: 1) **автомативные**: физиологические, метеорологические и другие автоматические действия; 2) **преднамеренные** действия; 3) **пассивные** действия; 4) глаголы, имеющие **модальные** значения; 5) **лексикализованные** глаголы. В настоящее время глаголы со словообразовательным суффиксом *-t* используются для описания неприятных ощущений и негативных физиологических состояний. Глаголы с суффиксом могут использоваться для описания погоды в предложениях с единственной конституентой, но довольно редко. Эти два типа употреблений сближают образования на *-t* с безличными формами индоевропейских языков.

V. Yu. Suzukei. Special features of the musical language in Tuva instrumental art..... 89

The present work is an attempt to study certain basic parameters in Tuva musical culture, which maintain unique configurational stability regardless of all social and political changes in the XX century. Up to the present time these topics weren't scientifically studied. It becomes the more interesting, since there is certain conceptual disagreement between musical practice and its theoretical learning. The reasons for such disagreement go back to the cultural politics of the Soviet State, which tried to unify the culture in the vast territories of the superpower solely on the basis of European model of development of musical creativity.

N. I. Shutova. Polyangular space (*serego-serego*) in Udmurt language and culture..... 100

All Turkic peoples who contacted with the ancestors of modern Udmurts (Volga Bulgars, Tatars, Bashkirs) built cultic structures in the form of polygons. We have reliable linguistic and folkloristic evidence that those Turkic peoples, especially Volga Bulgars, influenced Udmurt religious faiths and rites. Based on this evidence, we conclude that polygonal cultic structures, which appear on Udmurt territory beginning in the Middle Ages, have emerged under Turkic influence.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

I. G. Dobrodomov. On the vocabulary of the Volga-Kama *Sprachbund*..... 106

In the “Russian etymological dictionary” [Anikin 2008: 272—273] there is an entry “**батма́р** ‘counter, locker’ Sarat. [Dal’ 1:54], *батмар*, *батма́рка* ‘space under the Russian stove where homeware is kept’ Mord.<ovia> (Dict<ionary of Russian dialects on the territory of> Mord.<ovian ASSR, Saransk, 1978, v.>, 1:32// Possibly Turcism. Original Turk. (Tat.?) **batmar/*patmar*, derived from *bat-* ‘submerge, enter’ can be supposed”. But Turkic etymology here is doubtful due to semantic discrepancy: Russian word does not carry an idea of sinking, submerging. Later, the word increased as the material grew by addition of only partly relative forms from Volga-Finnic languages. In the article is supposed the alternative etymology of the word **батма́р** ‘counter, locker’.

O. V. Mishchenko. Towards the etymology of Russian dialectal *xуyc*..... 112

We suppose that North Russian *xуyc* was borrowed several times, in different areas and, most probably, had different sources.

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T. 1: A–H. 2006. 636 c. T. 2: O–Я. 2008. 708 c. [*L. D. Shagdarov, K. M. Cheremisov. Buryat-Russian Dictionary. In 2 volumes. 30000 entries / Red.: B. V. Bazarov [& al.]. Ulan-Ude [Ulaan-Üde], V. 1: A–H. 2006. 636 p. V. 2: O–Я. 2008. 708 p.]*..... 135

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